COMMUNICATIONS.

[The New National Eng does not hold itself re [The New Sariosas | Green | Gr

Letter from Mississippi.

VICKSBURG, MISS., March 11, 1872.

To the Editor of the New National Era: The death of our late mayor, General J. C. Webber, has caused the Board of Alderme to order another election. During the inter val Capt. Benj. A. Lee, fills the position by ment from the Governor. The convention-called by the City Executive Committee-was held yesterday to nominate candidate for the position, and our labors were successful in nominating the present incum-

CAPTAIN B. A. LEE. Since his appointment he has ably filled the position, and has given abundant satisfaction ns, and to the true friend of the Republican party. He is a propertyholder, and has been a resident of the city for several years. He is also the cashier of the man's Bank at this place, and, doubtless, the directors of the bank will be pleased to know how well the people endorse their cashier by giving him thirty-seven out of forty votes on the second balloting, (the first being merely informal) and afterwards it was made unanimous. The convention was not made up of politicians in the strict sense of the term, but mostly of the prominent men of the city. The election is to be held on Thursday next, and we believe the property-holders and merchants will vote for our choice regardless of politics. Captain Lee is an earnest worker a man of large business capacity, of sound integrity and a faithful Republican. We are proud of him as our standard-bearer, and we hope the ballots of the people on Thursday next will proclaim him our Mayor.

OUR MEMBERS. I do not know that I have mentioned anything to you concerning our members of the slature from this county. They are such faithful workers, and are serving the people so well that I must not allow an opportunity to pass without showing them up to the public. And let me take them up as their names appeared on our ticket:

PETER BARROW.

Mr. Barrow is yet a young man; a native of the State; has never enjoyed one day's tuition in a school; but through perseverance and an indomitable will has succeeded in ac quiring a limited education. Let friend Barrow continue his labors for an education and he will soon possess a fair share of it. He is always faithful to his party, and we can rely upon him at all times and under every circum nce. He was a member of the lower house last year, and for his honesty and faithfulr the people have sent him to the Senate.

ALSTON NIGGATT. He is a white native, and has seen the greater number of his days, according to the time allotted to mortals. Mr. Niggatt was elected two years ago to the Senate by the Republicans, and has always been looked upon as a faithful adherent to his party, but a week ago when every Republican vote was needed in a contested election case, and Sen-ator Niggatt absented himself for some trivial reason, has caused a great deal of dissatisfaction among his constituents, as by him absent-ing himself the Democrat got the seat. Some of the leaders of the party felt like calling an indignation meeting and asking him to resign. HANNIBAL C. CARTER.

sends to our asylums many men, who allowed the strong chain with which they had fettered Should you have a short interview with Mr Carter, you would conclude that he is a polinature, slip for a moment-and like a bird tician in the strictest sense of the term. He from its cage—she flies to extremes. Let me is shrewd, sharp, and wise. He is a fine ask all men to be temperate in all things; but litical meeting with good effect. His forte, however, as a speaker, is denunciatory. Give him Governor Alcorn, as his subject of denunciation, and friend Carter is at home. He nable. He hates him, and is continually warning the people against him. CHARLES W. BUSH.

is another faithful member, and is doing go service for his county and his party. He is also a native of the State, and, like Senator Barrow, has never attended a school a day in his life. Through perseverance and energy he has also acquired a limited education; and, I believe, he owns some property in the city. He adopts the advice of Thomas Jefferson, by taking life by the smooth handle, and h glides through the world without allowing anything to press too heavily upon his mindexcepting the ladies, occasionally-he being

GEORGE E. HASIE.

is the only white member of the lower house from this county. He is proving himself a more ardent Republican than many supposed him to be when he was at first elected. Recently an amendment was introduced to a railroad bill embodying the substance of Mr. Sumper's civil rights bill, and, like a good Republican Mr. Hasie voted for it. After the house had adjourned, a prominent Democrat followed Mr. H. and said to him, before a crowd: "Oh Hasie, I see that you are afraid of the party lash-you voted for that civil rights amend-"Yes," replied Mr. H. "I an afraid of the party lash, but I am not afraid of you d-d Democrats."

I. D. SHADD. is one of the most prominent members of the lower house. He is a man of fine abilities, a forcible speaker, and is an ardent supporter of the modern reforms. It was he who introduced the amendment referred to above. He has but few superiors in the Legislature, and, doubtless, a little more experience will place him on par with the best. His residence is on Jeff Davis's old plantation, with M. Montgomery. Mr. Shadd is doing a good work nere, and, doubtless, the people are isition to the State.

And lastly, but not by any means the least

WILLIAM H. MALLORY.

who is a good, big, fat, hearty, and jovial friend. He reminds me in appearance of a hale, hearty picture I saw in a Northern city, of a German, with the inscription under it, "I takes mine ease in mine inn." His fatness, however, is not of the inn kind, but is as solid as a porter house steak. Mr. Mal- about six weeks or two months. Taking fifty lory, like the other members from this county, is doing good service for us, and is making for himself a good record. He is the special fe-

NEW NATIONAL ERA

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1872. VOL. III.—NO. 12.}

rust yield, and subscribe myself as usual.

BY D. A. STRAKER, ESQ.

To the Editor of the New National Era Temperance is the opposite word in mean ng to intemperance; but in no wise can you make it mean total abstinence. To be temperate is to keep the mean in all things necssary to maintain order. It is a law of nature. Excess of food is as sure a road to disease as an excess of whisky, as an excess of water pure and clear. An excess of the very best thing is deleterious. It is therefore right and necessary to be temperate in all things. It is a part of the worship of God, uch as it is in obedience to his laws. But abstinence is a total denial, and when exercised by a single person, it is self denial It presupposes moral weakness, and itself akens man's control, without which he is a slave to passion, and the ills of flesh. It is aving in so many words I am unable to keep the mean, and I will die at the foot of the extreme. It does more, it destroys self-judg nent. We are our best judges of our needs How many men listening to the instructions of temperance, practice abstinence? the latter being inconsistent with the former. And how leny themselves that equilibrium which is the just balance of the universe, and thus desire nature to break the bonds of peace, and be come a maniac, and in the effort renders her tabernacle as impotent as dust ? Is it not well then that we discriminate between temperance and abstinence? Is it not well then that those who seek to reform the abuse of excess-pay due regard to nature's laws, and thus preclude the misfortune of maniacs o nbeciles occurring? I claim that the argunent is false, which says that temperance bstinence. It is idle to disbelieve that we do not need greater temperance than we have in the use of alcoholic liquors. Temperance is a nation's guide pole. An intemperate nation is politically, commercially, and morally weak. No people are safe who are governed, or legislated for by sots, whose brain has lost that just equilibrium which is necessary to the establishing of right, and the uprooting of wrong. In some men it is necessary to totally abstain from one thing in order to be

not be that I am morally unable to restrain

myself from that which hurts me most; or be

scared into the belief that I am a monster

A greater appeal to the reason, and less to

convinced of his sins by a knowledge of his

responsibility, is more safely converted, than

he to whom is told in tones of thunder that

hell awaits him. You may take a man, by

consider himself a beast, and then you are in

the greatest danger of driving him into the

condition. But on the other hand-place be

fore him his condition and ask his self-judg-

ment, and although you may not secure reform

in the sparkling of an eye, you will by slow

egrees build a granite foundation against

past error. Such an one as will in future

withstand the storms of temptation. The

false doctrine of total abstinence instead of

emperance killed Edgar Poe. It to-day,

against God. Reason from nature to nature's

God. If you would be a statesman, a doctor.

lawyer, or a Divine, you must be temperate

n eat, meat, and drink. If you would be

nan, reflecting the image of your Creator

then most eminently so. Great writers and

great thinkers should be moderate eaters and

Letter from Texas.

The emancipation of the unfortunate slave

was a glorious event in history. That free-

lom was made secure by the Civil Rights

Bill, and that again was ensconced by suf-

frage; and these all need perfecting by con-

ferring all public privileges as set forth by

Mr. Sumner's Supplementary Civil Rights

Bill; and it is devoutly to be hoped that the

never be granted until the complete work of

equal rights before the law is formally written

n the statute-book of the nation. Humanity

ustice, religion, all demand it; and the deter

hows that the one will be accompanied by

the other. Then, with the Educational Bill.

the colored man will have a fair chance in the

This, and this only, will close up legislation

upon all the questions sprung by the happy

sults of the late war-results so unexpected

to Jeff. Davis, Yancy, Vallandigham, Wood,

and all of that ilk. There will then remain to

be accomplished-fair elections, the protec

tion of life and property, the perfecting of a

and telegraphs, and the development of the

resources and all the great interests of the

ountry, together with the mantainance of

From such a stand-point, we may, with as

Canada, the West Indies, Mexico, and Cen-

tral America. Then will the institutions of

North America become tremendous in their

moral power; and the thrones of Europe will

Ethiopia (Africa) shall stretch forth her hands

unto God, the Jews will return to the sacred

earth shall praise the Lord. So mote it be.

The Board of School Directors for Houston

county have just had an official meeting and

selected sites for the location of fifty public

free schools in the county; and contracts

dependence at home and peace abroad.

on of a majority of Congress clearly

To the Editor of the New National Era:

CRESWELL, TEXAS, March 4, 1872.

eloquence and forcible argument make hir

the passion is a surer reform. He who

place and made application for two of her children to be admitted to the Soldiers' Children's Home; they were rejected on the round that none but children whose fathers had served in Jersey regiments could be admitted. This, I learned by writing to the Board of Managers of that Institution. Of ourse, there was no regiment which colored oldiers could join, although they enlisted in the State, and were credited to the State in filling up its quota, so colored children of soldiers who were killed, or otherwise deeased, could not be benefited. I regarded this as a great wrong and outrage; so I imnediately had the attention of the Legislature called to it, and immediate action was taken; so if the law is not amended so that they can mperate in other things. But this should enter this institution, supported by the taxes he done with the idea that it is necessary to of the State, some other provision will be himself as a man, and to his fellow-man as a Yours for the right, brother; to his government. The idea should

WM. E. WALKER. Origin of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, and

with our interest in the late Congressional

soon place Texas ahead of any other State in

President Board School Directors,

The Legislature is in session, and is not

doing much. There is much interest mani-

fested in our ensuing convention. We intend

to speak loudly and plainly. We have the

balance of power, which is a great power and

greater still when united. A resolution was

introduced in the House the other day, in-

quiring what legislation was necessary, if any,

to provide for the children of deceased colored

ldiers. A bill will be framed and passed

naking such provision. The matter was

brought before the House in this wise: A

To the Editor of the New National Era:

TRENTON, N. J., March 19, 1872.

WM. V. TUNSTALL,

Houston County.

point of educational facilities.

Sketch of its Founder. Every visitor to Washington inquires about he handsome stone edifice which stands on Pennsylvania avenue opposite the north end of the Treasury Building. Its dimensions and appearance indicate a public purpose, and the general inference is that it is a Government building. The upper part of it is devoted to Government purposes, being occupied by the Law Department and the Signal Service bueaus, where they have a degree of comfort not shared by other public functionaries because of the superior height of the ceilings over those of the Government buildings, which

are all comparatively low. This is the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company's Banking House; being, in fact, but a wing of the entire structure as it is ultimately intended to be built, and occupying the finest and most conspicuous site in Washington. It is quite equal in appearance and completeness of detail to any building in the is a monument to the thrift and energy of the

Actively moving about in this building may e seen a white-haired gentleman, whose quickness of movement and nervous energy belong to the period of life's greatest vigor. This is John Watson Alvord, A. M., the President of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, an institution so young that knowledge of its existence is by no means universal, and many learn of it for the firs time when they see its central business house and hear with surprise that it has handled over thirty millions of dollars in the few years which have passed since the close of the rebellion. Practical facts like these seize hold of the mind of our money-loving people, and at once they manifest an interest in the

history of that which is so solidly respectable That history is a short one, and soon told, being, in fact, but an illustration of the quick perception and organizing power of its president. The gentleman we have spoken of is the father of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, over whose destinies he now presides. Its organization is only an incident his long life of usefulness and strange adventure as you may readily perceive. There is a peculiar admixture of placidity of surfac and interior action apparent in his manne and movements. He seems like one whose enthusiasms have been repressed in a school of necessity—who has had to hold a tight rein all his life on the spirit that dwells within him. His eye bright and restless will beam sympathetic light at what you say when his lips make no answer. The blood, too, comes and goes in his face while you address him, showing that his heart responds while his tongue is silent. At once you conclude that Presider

Alvord has a history and want to know it. I have looked into it a little and find that he was born in Connecticut something less than sixty-five years ago; that he was eduurance, look forward to the accession of cated in the public schools of that State until seventeen years of age, when, with Yankee precocity, he went to school-teaching himself. After a few years of this, he became confiden tial clerk of a large wholesale business house into dust, the idols of Asia will give and afterward went to Savannah, Georgia way to temples erected to the true God, where his mercantile work was successful but on his return home he studied for the min istry, working his way first through the land of Palestine, nations will begin to be Man al Labor School, near Utica, New York, born in a day, and all the nations of the and helping to support himself by teaching in vacation a select school in that city; en gaged, also, meanwhile as agent of the Ameran Sunday School Union in lecturing through Herkimer and other counties, establishing Sabbath schools and libraries.

rorite of the third ward (in which he lives,) of building them was levied last year and col- the discussion of the slavery question. pose, untiring energy, and business shrewdthe city, and is president of the branch of the lected, and the pay is certain. Almost one-league which meets in that ward.

With fifty others he left the Seminary, and half of them are for colored children. Here with twenty of whom formed an association In looking over my sheets I see that I have is an opening for at least ten thousand car- for study under the patronage of Dr. Gamaliel pursuits, and is a practical illustration of the filled the space allotted to me, and as Mor- penters. The workmen to build houses are Bailey, Arthur Tappan, and others; and readiness with which Americans adapt thempheus has come as a guest for the night, I not in the State, nor are the teachers here to while thus engaged took the superintendence occupy them. We look to the North. The of colored schools in Cincinnati, six in numhouses will cost on an average, about one ber, although prejudice was so strong as to thousand dollars each. It is desired to have exclude him from all white society. After a them ready for use by the September term. year or two of such service, having made a appreciation of the services of Mr. Alvord Free schools act like a charm in pacifying perilous lecturing tour beset by mobs, through society. The old rebel chiefs fought them as northern Ohio for the anti-slavery society, Mr. ong as they could hold up at it, but the yeo- Alvord united with his old classmates at Oberlin, and graduated in the first class from men of the State indorse them, and this that institution. \He never lost the opporbreaks the backbone of the "Lost Cause." The mammoth land subsidies granted by the tunity of assisting fugitive slaves, and was Texas Republic and also by the reconstructed subjected to all the indignities which devoted service to a down-trodden race brought upon State, and the one-fourth of all the State tax. its friends in those early days of abolition. as well as the \$5,000,000 five per cent. bonds This kind of treatment strengthened his of the United States before the war, together

devotion to the African race, and, despairing legislation in behalf of public education, will of immediate emancipation, he determined to go to Africa as a missionary. To prepare himself for this field of labor, he went to New York and entered upon the study of medicine; but before the close of his term was attacked with an illness which nearly proved fatal, and laid him up in ordinary for several years, part of the time being spent at St. Augustine, Florida. This was during the Seminole war, and Mr. A. availed himself of his opportunity to become conversant with the stitution of slavery practically, and observe its effects upon both master and servant, as well as upon this devoted Indian tribe.

From 1841 to 1845 he was associate pasto of a Congregational church at Stamford, Connecticut, and in 1846 took charge of the Phillip's Church in Boston, Massachusetts, where with success he remained till 1851; when, his health again failing, he left for Europe, and traveled extensively in Russia, a country at woman of color, with six children, the wife of that time but little known to Americans a soldier who died in the army, came to this Here, at Kamini Ostroff, a beautiful suburb of St. Petersburg, Mr. Alvord was the guest of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, and enjoyed many opportunities of studying the society and institutions of the Russian Empire, /

During his absence he also traveled in Ger many, France, Engla id, and Scotland, and with apparently restored health returned to his old pastorate and resumed his duties. A few months' service, however, revealed to him the necessity of discontinuing that kind of labor; and, very much to the regret of his congregation, sought release from his charge, which he obtained in 1852. He then, afte protracted discussion on the question of antislavery publications, became Secretary of the American Tract Society, Boston, for several years, and when the rebellion broke out, came o Washington to superintend the circulation of books and papers among the Union soldiers This work grew upon his hands, and he fol owed the army into the field in the spring of 862, leaving assistants in Washington to forward to him reading matter and hospital stores. | Of the latter alone he distributed nore than forty tons, gratuitously furnished for sick and wounded soldiers. His frequent letters from amidst those thrilling events were widely circulated. Battle-fields and hospitals became for five years the firniliar scenes of his labors, which were anterior to, and the precursors of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, with both of which he cooperated to

the end of the war. On the entrance of General Sherman to Savannah, he went there and commenced the first educational efforts for freedmen in Georgia; five hundred of whom were at once gathered as pupils, and marched through the streets to buildings (Bryan's Slave Mart and Oglethorpe University) assigned them by Post Commander Geary! He was afterward "Inspector of schools and finances" under General Howard, and then during four-and-a-half years "General superintendent of schools for freedmen" throughout all the States lately in rebellion. His ten semi-annual reports giving e statistics and results of this

printed by the Freedmen's Bureau. In the autumn of 1864 Mr. Alvord proposed to gentlemen in New York the institution of a national savings bank for freedmen, and in the winter of 1864-'65, by their aid and the earnest assistance of Senators Sumner and Wilson, and Mr. Eliot of the House, he secured the passage of an act of Congress chartering the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, which was signed by Abraham Lincoln on the 3d of April, 1865, being one of his last autographs.\

On the 4th of April, 1865, the corporator met and elected William A. Booth President and J. W. Alvord Corresponding Secretary, directing the latter to organize branche throughout the Southern States, which he pro ceeded forthwith to do.

The first place of business selected for the Principal office was No. 87 Cedar street. New York; and the first branch established was at Norfolk, Virginia, on the 3d day of June, 1865. On the 11th of July, 1865, the first deposit was made at Washington, D. C., and

October 13th. The military bank at Beaufort, South Carolina, became a branch of this institution October 16th; fifteen branches in all having been opened by the end of the fiscal year, March, 1866.

In 1867 the meetings of the board of trus tees were transferred from New York to Washington, and this was made the principal office of the company, occupying first the northwest corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Nineteenth street, afterward the building on Seventh street, opposite the General Pos Office, until December 7, 1871, when the company removed, with its Washington branch, to the spacious building located on President Square.

Mr. Booth was succeeded in the presidency

selves to the requirements of a varied life.

At the annual election held on Thursday by re-electing him President for the ensuing

The New Voter's State Convention

The Call for April 9, 1873.

hereas the new citizen voters of the Stat of New Jersey, made so by the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment, thereby consti-tuting a part of the body politic and a new element of political power, and holding the balance of power in this State; and whereas our rights and privileges depend on some well directed plan of overation, some determined our rights and privileges depend on some well digested plan of operation, some determined settled course of action; and whereas we have never as yet given an expression on matters of public policy on State or National affairs, we, the undersigned, in behalf of the aforesaid voters of the State of New Jersey, do call a convention to be represented by delegates elected by the new citizen voters of each of the cities, towns, townships, and villages in each of the counties of the State. This action has been prompted by the fact that we believe it our duty to set forth the declaration of principles that shall be our rule of action, and which we regard as safe, sure, and sound. This movement we record as

and sound. This movement we regard as absolutely indispensable to the security, pro-tection, and maintenance of our rights and privileges as American citizens of the State of New Jersey. The importance of this movement can only be estimated by the fact that the people of the State of New Jersey have never yet realized to the fullest extent have never yet realized to the fullest extent that we are now American citizens, entitled to all the immunities, rights, and privileges conferred upon any other class of citizens; we also believe that one great element of strength to be attained by conventional organization is combination, unity of purpose. This is an immense power, that is both felt and feared. Another great object to be attained is that we shall disabuse the public mind of the impression that we are satisfied with what they choose to accord us. We shall, therefore set forth son that we are satisfied with what they choose to accord us. We shall, therefore, set forth respectfully our views on public schools, juries, and all other subjects of honor, trust, and profit, pertaining to our interest and welfare. We shall also set forth our line of policy and

pasis of operation.

Fellow-citizens of New Jersey, look well Fellow-citizens of New Jersey, look well to your interest, by sending men to represent you in convention to meet in the city of Trenton on the 9th of April next, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., and then and there resolve that no right or privilege, which belongs to you as American citizens, shall be abridged or denied without your earnest and solemn protest, and which shall be prevented, if possible, by your united vote, and that no man shall receive your vote who is likely to prove a Judas, and who stands not pledged to the great fundamental principles of equality of rights and privileges without distinction of race or color. Send your best men for character, ability, and influence, and let us make a manly and intelce, and let us make a manly and intel ligent avowal of what we are entitled to, and what we want, "for eternal vigilance is the price of safety." PLAN OF OPERATION-APPORTIONMENT

FLAN OF OFERATION—APPORTIONMENT.
Each ward of cities, incorporated towns and
villages shall be entitled to three delegates
and alternates, to be elected by the voters of
said towns and villages, at a meeting called
for the purpose, on or before the first Tuesday
in April. In the event of the above or any
votion thereof failing to elect delegates on portion thereof falling to elect delegates or or before the time specified, citizens resident may be entitled to representation in the same ratio as though they were properly accredited. subject, however, to the approval of the con-vention. Political clubs, leagues, and socie-ties shall be entitled to send one delegate and alternate.

In no case shall a non-resident represent a

ward, city, town, or village.

Credentials must be signed by the Pres dent and Secretary of the meetings, and clubs and organizations appointing delegates, to entitle the bearer to a seat in the convention.

All newly elected citizen voters of other States interested are invited to come and sit with us, but not as delegates.
All communications must be addressed to Rev. J. D. Bogwell, Plainfield, New Jersey. Some of the counties we have been unable to have form we still here the well-are their Some of the counties we have been unable to hear from—we still hope they will get their delegates elected for the convention, act to their apportionment.

Mercer County Pay

Mercer County.—Rev. Wm. E. Walker Trenton; Rev. Wm. H. Williams, Mr. Mane Mercer County.—Rev. Wm. E. Walker, Trenton; Rev. Wm. H. Williams, Mr. Mansfield Herbert, Mr. Wm. J. Conover, Rev. Samuel Matthews, Rev. Wm. Somers, Peter F. Ayers, Mr. Alfred Anderson, Mr. H. H. Harris, Theodore Farley, J. C. Mertison, James Titus, Horace Nelson, James Slumby, Rev. Frederick Dickerson, Rev. George A. Biggs, Rev. Hooper Colenon, Mr. Maxville Frost, Samuel Blackman, Noah Blackman. Union County.—Rev. J. D. Bogwell, Plainfield; Messrs. Peter Wykoff, H. M. Rias, Wm. E. Williamson, J. C. Williams, Rev. J. H. Newton, Elizabethport; Mr. David Chrusong, Rev. A. Dudley, Rahway.

Warren County.—Mr. J. Jones, Belvidere.
Essex County.—Rev. Wm. H. L. Swearns, Newark; Rev. Wm. H. Morris, Rev. I. E. Boyer, Mr. John O. Fake, Mr. Abraham, Cook, Rev. Wm. Rodgers, Orange.

Middlesex County.—Mr. Wm. Whipper, New Brunswick; Mr. Wm. M. Watson, Mr. Chas. Lindsey, Mr. Wm. B. Stives, Mr. Thomas Morsh, Mr. Jas. Barson, Mr. John D. Taylor, Mr. Henry Wykoff, Mr. Richard Voorhees, Mr. James Blanks, Mr. Thomas Scott, Mr. Theodore Anderson, Rev. J. F. Cooper, Baritan.

Somerset County.—Rev. E. V. Tenevck.

Somerset County .- Rev. E. V. Tenevck Somerville; Rev. J. Roberts, Mr. F.

deposit was made at Washington, D. C., and on the first day of August following a branch was opened here.

The branch at Louisville was organized on the 1st of September, 1865, that at Richmond the 1st

Freehold. Hunterdon County.—Mr. Nathaniel Francis Hunterdon County.—Art. Santana.
Mr. James Williamson.
Sussex County.—Prof. Wilson, Newton.
Cape May County-Rev. J. Cornish, Cape May.
Cumberland County.—Rev. T. A. Culf.

Bridgeton.

Gloucester County.—Rev. J. S. Hill, Woodean County .- J. C. Hamilton, Whiting.

Any ministers or leading citizen voters de siring circulars for distribution will pleas address REV. WM. E. WALKER, Trenton, N. J.

The word colored is intentionally omitted as the word white is stricken from the constitution of the State, we should also drop the Papers friendly to the call will pleas

Mr. Booth was succeeded in the presidency by Mahlon T. Hewitt, Esq., who served till 1868, with Mr. Alvord as first vice president. On the 12th of March, 1868, Mr. Alvord was elected president, and has held that position ever since. \

For the past three years he has devoted himself exclusively to the interests of the institution which was founded by him and over which he presides. It is a sigual success, and one of which he, with his coadjutors and assistants, may well be proud. (It has thirty-three branches, and its total deposits have amounted to the handsome aggregate of over \$31,000,000, (\$12,000,000 of this during the last year,) while the balance on hand due desome ease in mine inn." His fatlowever, is not of the inn kind, but is
less a porter house steak. Mr. Malless the other members from this county,
less the balance on hand due deless the hard series to wriggle down his spine. His last seame
to wriggle down his spine. His last year,) while the balance on hand due delast year,) while the balance on hand

\$2.50 a year in advance. THE UNION REPUBLICAN

Official Call for the Convention to Meet in Philadelphia, June 5, to Nominate Candi-dates for President and Vice President.

The undersigned, constituting the Nationa Committee designated by the Convention held at Chicago on the 20th of May, 1868, hereby call a convention of the Union Republican party at the city of Philadelphia, on Wednes day, the fifth day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice Presiden of the United States.

Each State is authorized to be represented in the Convention by delegates equal to twice the number of Senators and Represent atives to which it will be entitled in the next National Congress, and each organized Territory is authorized to send two delegates.

In calling this Convention, the Committee remind the country that the promises of the Union Republican Convention of 1868 have been fulfilled. The States lately in rebellion have been restored to their former relation to the Government. The laws of the country been preserved, and the national credit firmly established. Government economy has been illustrated, by the reduction, at the same time, of the public debt and of taxation, and the funding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest has been successfully inaugurated. The rights of naturalized citizens have been protected by treaties, and immigration encouraged by liberal provisions The defenders of the Union have been grate fully remembered, and the rights and interest of labor recognized. Laws have been enacted and are being enforced, for the protection of persons and property in all sections. Equa suffrage has been engrafted on the national Constitution; the privileges and immunitie

of American citizenship have become a part of the organic law, and a liberal policy has peen adopted toward all who engaged in the rebellion. Complications in foreign relations have been adjusted in the interest of peac broughout the world, while the national hono nas been maintained. Corruption has been xposed, offenders punished, responsibility enforced, safeguards established, and now, a heretofore, the Republican party stands pledged to correct all abuses and carry out all reforms necessary to maintain the purity and efficiency of the public service. To continue and firmly establish its fundamental principles, we invite the co-operation of all the citizens of the United States.

WILLIAM CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts,

Chairman.
WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, of New Hampshire John A. Peters, Maine. LUKE P. POLAND, Vermont. L. B. FRIEZE, Rhode Island. H. H. STARKWEATHER, Connecticut. James Gopsill, New Jersey. WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, Pennsylvania. HOWARD M. JENKINS, Delaware. B. R. Cowen, Ohio. John Coburn, Indiana. C. B. FARWELL, Illinois. C. B. FARWELL, Hunois.
ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, Michigan.
J. T. AVERILL, Minnesota.
DAVID ATWOOD, Wisconsin.
GEORGE W. MCCRARY, Iowa.
C. C. FULITON, Maryland.

FRANKLIN STEARNS, Virginia. JOHN HUBBARD, West Virginia. WILLIAM SLOAN, North Carolina. THOS. W. OSBORNE, Florida. L. C. CARPENTER, South Carolina. JOHN H. CALDWELL, Georgia. M. H. SOUTHWORTH, Louisians

A. C. Fisk, Mississippi. S. C. Pomeroy, Kansas. B. F. Rice, Arkansas. John B. Clark, Missouri. A. A. Burton, Kentucky. Horace Maynard, Tenne E. B. Taylor, Nebraska. JAMES W. NYE. Nevada. H. W. CORBETT, Oregon. GEORGE C. GORHAM, California.

JOHN B. CHAFFEE, Colorado. W. A. BURLEIGH, Dakota. SAYLES J. BOWEN, District of Co SAYLES J. BOWEN, District of Colu WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11, 1872.

Call for a National Convention of the Colored People of the

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 22, 1872. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the "Southern States Convention of Colored Men," which convened i this city on the 18th day of October, 1871:

Whereas, the time fixed for the assemblin of this Convention was very unfortunate owing to the important canvasses going on it several of the Southern States, and the is ability of many good men to attend, in conse quence of the same; and whereas, man prominent colored men disapproved of said call, because they considered it sectional: therefore be it

Resolved, That the President of this Con rention be, and is hereby, authorized to cal a National Convention of the colored people of the United States, to meet at the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, on the second Wednesday of April, 1872.

Convention shall be two from each State of Territory at large, and one for each twenty thousand colored voters, and one for each fractional part over ten thousand, to be

Pursuant to authority vested in me the foregoing resolutions, I hereby call upon the colored people of the United States to elect and commission delegates to assemble in convention on the day and at the place nentioned at twelve o'clock M., to conside heir political and material interests.

The ratio of representation as laid down in the foregoing resolutions, is expected to be Respectfully,

ALONZO J. RANSIER, President of the "Southern States Convention of Colored Men."

Papers friendly to the cause of equality be ore the law and the material interests of the colored people will please copy.

—During the late war some children wer talking of their brothers and fathers who had talking of their brothers and fathers who had been captured as prisoners of war. Many tales of fortresses and camps were told, the speakers evidently priding themselves very much on the sufferings of their relatives, when a little fellow, who had been silent, now spoke up. "That's nuthin'!" said he, "I've got an uncle in prison, too, and he ain't never been to war nuther."

_"Madam," said a husband to his young wife in a little altercation which will spring up in the best-regulated families, "when a man and his wife have quarreled and each considers the other at fault, which of the two man and his wife have quarreled and each considers the other at fault, which of the two ought to advance toward a reconciliation?" The best-natured and wiser of the two," said the wife, putting up her mouth for a kiss, which was given with unction.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The space of ten lines Brevier type constitutes an advercare in this paper. mostless than ten lines is charged the rate of a full square.

All advertisements occupying less than a quarter of a col-num are computed by the square.

NEWS CLIPPINGS.

Advertisements to erred for a less time than three months e charged transient rates.

—An editor says, "We are living at this moment under absolute despotism," We suspect he married the wrong woman.

-A Western editor says that he would just as soon drink whisky in a saloon as wine at a communion service. Nobody doubts it.

—"Is not Horace Greeley a college-bred man?" asks a correspondent, "No, sir; he is a Graham-bread man."—Rochester Demo-

Mr. Gladstone is famous for his long walks, and like many other Englishmen, thinks little of performing a pedestrian feat of ten miles

or even twenty, on occasions. -A patriotic citizen boasts that "no people on earth can excel the Americans in the

manly art of sitting on a bench and watching eighteen men play base ball." -Seator Tipton, of Nebraska, has in his -Seator Tipton, or Neoraska, has in his brief time played many parts—Minister, State Legislator, Department clerk, Chaplain—and now, in his 58th year, Senator.

—A sneak thief recently stole a coat which had been hung across the fence to be disin-fected from small-pox. He was arrested, put in jail, and "broke out next day.

—In the Elgin watch factories three hundred of the five hundred employes are girls who earn from ten to twenty dollars a week, and do the more delicate part of the work nore skillfully than men. -An eccentric individual in Rhode Island

is printing verses of Scripture and the Lord's Prayer on the backs of new greenbacks. He thinks thereby to secure the circulation of a sort of tracts which will neither be burned nor -On the 16th of February the solemnity of

on the ioth of February the soleminity of a negro funeral at Nashville was impaired by the corpse sitting up and demanding, "What all dis mean, ch?" The mourners are still on the keen run for the Atlantic coast, San Francisco, Manitoba, and New Orleans. -A Kentucky critic after hearing Mrs.

Moulton, electrified his readers by the asser-tion that "even as she sings she becomes transfigured before you, and her form rises to a rare and bewildering beauty, that scarcely Raphæl himself, were he alive again, could adequately paint." -The London police force consists of 26 —The London ponce force consists of 20 superintendents, 257 inspectors, 955 sergeants, and 7,922 constables. The most indexible military discipline is maintained, the city is carefully districted, and telegraph wires, running underground, connect each district

unning underground, connect each with headquarters. -Two men having arranged to fight a ducl in Rhode Island, the Governor issued a proc-lamation forbidding it, whereupon one of the parties sent him a note saying that one of them would stand in Connecticut and the other in Massachusetts, and shoot over his miserable little State.

-Ex-Mayor Chahoon, of Richmond, Va., says the jury which tried him brought in a verdict which really was in effect: "We believe the prisoner not guilty of the charge, and do not order him punished, but we find that he is a Republicau, and in accordance with our duty as Democrats, we disgrace him."

-The question whether Theodore Körner, the celebrated German poet and writer of battle songs, was or was not the son of Schil-ler has been settled in the negative, to the satisfaction of the German critics, who, for many years past, have been busying them-selves with the elucidation of this doubt.

-A gentleman who was rescued from an iced-watery grave rewarded the laboring man who risked death in saving him with the munificent sum of twenty-five cents. Of course no one has any right to dispute the gentle-man's estimate of the value of his own life, but he forgot that his preserver's might be

worth something more. -It is said that a white man is swindling —It is said that a white man is swindling the negroes of Mississippi with the statement that the emancipation proclamation by Lin-coln had been burned at Chicago, and that it would require a large amount of money to get up another; and that unless the thing was done soon, slavery would be restored, and they would all go back into servitude.

—The statue of Rossel, the most heroic of all the young republicans of France, by the hand of the famous sculptor of Blezer, is now on exhibition in Paris, and is greatly admired. Photographs and casts of it will shortly be sent to this country. By a singular coinci-dence, the statue of the martyred Frenchman was placed in the artist's studio next to that of our old John Brown.

While the members of the Indiana Republican Convention were assembled at the Bates House, Indianapolis, a visitor remarked to the barkeeper that he must be making a good thing out of the convention, to which the bar-keeper replied, cursing the Republicans, that his receipts had been only \$25, adding that if it had been a Democratic Convention be would have taken in \$25,000.

—At an inquest upon the body of a young girl in Burlington, Vermont, the evidence proved conclusively that she came to her death by eating arsenic to beautify her complexion. She had been in the habit of eating cloves, pickles, chalk, &c., for the same purpose, and having seen in a newspaper that some ladies in the old country ate arsenie to whiten their skin, she took some of the poison for that purpose, and with fatal results

-In Ohio they have a law permitting an injured party to recover damages from the liquor-seller who sold the poison that caused the injury. In order to protect themselves against the operations of this law the Cleve-land saloon-keepers secure the photographs of men whose wives do not permit them to drink and keep galleries of them. When a customer enters the barkeeper looks through his album and sees whether or not the custo-mer's face is good.

-A San Francisco paper is put out of benevolence by a little fun at its expense, and says: "We regard the atrocious correspond-ent as an infernal fiend, a false-tongued mident as an internal nearly, a tase-tongued manight monster, a red-handed assassin, a thief, a he school-marm, a fraud, a ghost, and an unpleasant person! We esteem him a peagreen demon of the steaming pit, with a cotton-wood tail, eyes in his sides, and a cork neck studded with hot door-knobs! If there is anything worse than this, we think him that?

-Sierra Valley is a basin nearly on the extreme of the Sierra Nevada, enclosed on all sides by mountains, and lying nearly six thousand feet above the level of the ocean. In winter, when the snow lies to the depth of ten or twenty feet on the surrounding peaks, it seldom exceeds two or three feet in the valley. In favorable seasons the cattle have been known to find scant pasturage here even in winter. Frost visits the valley every month in the year, and perhaps as often as en or fifteen nights in every month.

-We cannot feel that the operation is a pleasing one to contemplate—the replanting of a tooth—but the thing has been done, and is a triumph of surgical skill. When the is a triumph of surgical skill. When the tooth is loose and painful, with swelling at tooth is loose and paintin, with systeming at the gum, it is taken out, the diseased parts scraped from the roots, while the healthy portions of mucous membrane attached to the neck of the tooth are not removed. It is neck of the tooth are not removed. It is neck of the tooth are not removed.
then washed in carbolic acid. The socket
from which the tooth was drawn is also
cleansed, the tooth replaced, and in many
instances takes root, and in a fortnight beinstances takes root, and in a fortugate becomes as serviceable as the other teeth. This is a remarkable illustration of vital force. This is no new process. A letter is extant, addressed by Washington to a friend, who had some knowledge of this operation, asking his advice as to whether to submit to it. It will be remembered that Washington lost his teeth long before his death as his later porteeth long before his death, as his later por-

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING RATES: